BELEAGUERED **PINKERTONS**

A Fierce and Fatal Battle Between Strikers and Detectives

AT CARNEGIE STEEL WORKS.

Bombardment of Two Barges Containing 300 Private Detectives,

LONG LIST OF KILLED AND YOUNDED

Cannon, Musketry, Dynamite and Fire Used With Deadly Effect.

Six strikers and ten Pinkerton detectives are dead, twenty strikers are injured, some fatally, and forty other men, distributed among the two sides are badly hurt. This is the list of fatalities and casualties due to the great iron-workers' strike that caused the battle between Pinkertons and strikers at Homestead, Pa.

KILLED.

JOHN E. MORRIS, 28 years old, laborer; HENRY STREALE, 29 years old, driver; PETER FERRIS, aged 23 years; Sillas Walls, aged 20 years, an Englishman, laborer; Thomas Williams, aged 10, laborer; J. W. Klilin, of Chicago, a Pinkerton man; JOSEPH SOTAR, of Austria, a striker; M. A. CONSUER, aged 40, a Pinkerton man; of New York.

TAR, of Austria, a striker; M. A. CONNOES, aged 40, a Pinkerton man, of New York.

INJURY.

Among twenty-five mill men and sympathisers who were wounded during the day are: Richard Derham, Mart Murray, Joseph Schido, Miles Laughlin, David P. Davis and Joseph Schutie.

The others wounded are: Capt. Fred W. Hinde of the Pinkerton detectives, age 41 years, New York: David Lester, aged 40 years, Chicago Pinkerton detective: Russell Wells, aged 35 years, Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 35 years, Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 35 years, a Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 35 years, Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 35 years, a Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 35 years, a Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 35 years, a Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 38 years, a Chicago: J. G. Hoffman, aged 38 years, Chicago: John R. Kisbuell, aged 33 years, New York Pinkerton detective: E. R. Speer, aged 40 years, Chicago: John R. Kisbuell, aged 33 years, New York Pinkerton detective; Patrick Grow, aged 40 years, Chicago Pinkerton detective; Edward McGovern, aged 32 years, Philadelphia Pinkerton detective; Homestead; John Chrry, aged 64, Allegheny, was boatman on the steamer. Little Bill. Wm. Foy, coal digrer; Chas. Lamb, Philadelphia: Patrick McGuire, Baltimore; Wm. A. Resar, Philadelphia; John Smith, Chicago; Hall, Chicago; Fred Assury, Chicago; James Murphy, Brooklyn; D. J. Ziegler, Philadelphia: Patrick McGuire, Baltimore; Wm. A. Resar, Philadelphia; John Smith, Chicago; Hall, Chicago; Fred Assury, Chicago; James Murphy, Brooklyn; D. J. Ziegler, Philadelphia: Patrick McGuire, Baltimore; Wm. A. Resar, Philadelphia; George Hall, Chicago; Fred Assury, Chicago; James Murphy, Brooklyn; D. J. Ziegler, Philadelphia; Dohn Lutz, New York; Anthony Callner, Philadelphia; George Wright, New York; William McMistead, Chicago; J. F. Scofield, Chicago; William Johnson, Chicago; Jehn Lutz, New York; James H. Pugh, Brooklyn; Edward Mistead, Chicago; J. F. Scofield, Chicago; William Johnson, Chicago; Wilke Gough, Chicago; John Gridden, New York.

THE BIG BATTLE. -

Bloodshed Follows the Pinkertons' At-

At 2:45 o'clock Wednesday morning the slumbering workers in the Carnegie milis at Homestead, Pa., not on picket duty were awakened to the consciousness of imminent danger by a long continued blast from the whistle of the slectric light plant. It was the signal for a general alarm. Word had been received an hour earlier that two boatloads of Pinkertons were on the way to the work. The barges carrying them had been sighted far, up the river and a horseman riding at full speed had brought the intelligence to the headquarters of the workers. The general alarm was sounded in consequence. It was responded to with such readiness and alacrity as to show that it was not unexpected.

readiness and allocity as to show that it was not unexpected.

The visit of the deputy sheriffs the day before had prepared the men for livelier work later on. Before the last discordant notes of the whistle had died away hundreds of the mill men and their sympathizers were hurrying to the river front. By 3:30 o'clock 1:000 men were posted at the various approaches to the town from the stream. It was nearly 4:30 o'clock when the Little

It was nearly 4:30 o'clock when the Little Bill and her tows passed under the Pennickey bridge. Three hundred Pinkertons were said to be on board. It took half an hour to maneuver the barges into position alongs the sloping shore. At & o clock a gangplank was thrown out to effect a landing.

On the banks above 300 mill-men and others were silent spectators of the proseedings. They had cleared the decks for caemings. They had cleared the decks for action, as it were, by pulling down the fence, and they stood in a line several deep awaiting a challenge from the enemy. It came in this wise. As the plank was placed in position the leader of the l'inkertons, Capt. Hinde, stepped on to it and addressed the crowd on the bank.

"Gentlemen," he said, "we have been sent here to occupy and take charge of the works and we propose to do so in just fifteen minutes from now."



Well, the works are here; come and take em," was the answer returned from one the men. There was a pause of a few nutes, the slience only broken by the low tterings of the workers and the noise of

This was the first shot in the campaign. It was the signal for a general fusillade. The crowd on the bank broke ranks and sought cover behind piles of from, etc., the Pinkertons sending a voiley after them. The response from the men was immediate, and rattling fire from both sides was kept up. The millimen had but few rifles, being armed mostly with revolvers, and they stood but small chance against the deadly messen, and then the presented to perform the Winchesters of the Pinkertons. The men fell back, taking Foy with them. The wounded man was carried to Dr. J. Osborne's office on Dixon street, badying real. Mart Murray, a rougher on the beam mill, was shot above the ear, but not seriously hurt. In this engagement there were several casualties, but there is much difficulty in obtaining particulars.

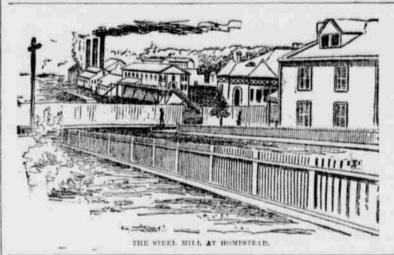
When the workers fell back under the heavy fire from the largest the general expectation was that the Pinkerton force would be landed and the position carried by as sault. But this seemed to be very far from the intention of the invaders, and they evidently preferred to pepper their adversaries from behind the east iron sides of the barges, to taking chances in the open. After the first general fusillade a desoltory fire from each side was maintained for two hours.

The Esteonp Excanceants.

The Esteonp Excanceants.

The Esteonp Excanceants.

The Esteonp Excanceants and they control the intenders again. She remained there and if you could be shot own the treatle carrying the Pemickey tracks through the mill was through when the first shots were heard in the town the treatle carrying the Pemickey tracks through the mill was through the mill was through the remained their certain doom, as all overtures of surrender had been refused. They dared many the first provided the barges again. She remained their certain doom, as all overtures of surrender had been refused. They dared the model of the mile was decapting in their dead and caring for their wounded, waiting for what sending the provided that they be a surrender



ing force, as the Pinkertons may be styled, determined on carrying the position with a rush. He succeeded in landing half a hundred or so of his men, but the bullets of the defenders fell so fast and thick in their midst that a retreat was ordered, and the Pinkertons sought shelter in their barges. This affair cost both sides losses, and a good many of the Pinkertons were hit hard, and among them Capt. Hinde. The millimen suffered serious losses too.

At this time the Little Bill had evidently

At this time the Little Bill had evidently had enough of the warfare. She headed up stream, taking with her four of the Pinkertons who had been wounded. The steamer ran up to Port Perry, where the wounded were placed on board a Baltimore & Ohio train for Pittsburg.

As the bright midsummer sun pursued its course to the zenith, shedding light and heat on the battletield, it became apparent to the strikers that the Pinkerton forces would not make a sortie. This encouraged the men and preparations were made to fight the battle to a finish. A ten-pounder belonging to a Grand Army of the Republic post was mounted in position to command the boats, while another was sent across the river to a point near the Pennicky bridge. Both pieces were brought to bear upon the barges. For a time little execution was done, the scrap from old nuts, and pinchings with which the pieces were charged falling harmletsly from the iron sides of the barges. The mill men had not the fight all their own way, however, as the rifles of the Pinkertons centinued spitting forth bullets every time a man showed himself. Many of the workers displayed the coolness of old soldiers. Throughout this skirmishing and in the

"They gave no quarter, we will give none," was grimly passed from lip to lip. Meanwhile the body of an unknown striker lay on the river bank, his brethren being afraid to venture near enough to even identify it, let alone attempt a rescue.

At this juncture the giant form of William Weibe, the president of the Amalgamated association, loomed in view. He was accompanied by President-elect Garland and Vice-President McErey. Mr. Weibe came with a truce proposition from Sheriff McCleary. He offered to send a boat and tow the barges away if the men would stop the siring. For once he failed to influence the inen and they angrily renewed hostilities. Finally they agreed to accept the proposit on if the Pinkertons would agree to give up their guns and ammunition. After a conference with the other Amalgamated leaders President Weihe left for Pittsburgh to again confer with the sheriff.

At 5:30 after being penned up like sheep

At 5:30, ofter being penned up like sheep and undergoing fire since morning, the Pinkertons agair for the fourth time ran up the white flag. This time cooler counsel prevailed. The Pinkertons were marched off the boat to the rink and locked up. The strikers then set fire to the barges and burn-ed them to the water's edge.

THE SUBBENDER.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon a small white flag was hoisted through the window of the barge, and this evident token of surrender was received with yell after yell of delight and howls of derision. The strikers in turn hoisted a flag of trace, and under its protection a messenger was sent to the boat. He passed inside, while the great army of strikers came from behind the iron



subsequent closer encounters the mill men fought with a determination and skill, considering the circumstances and their poor equipments, that was remarkable.

About 10 o'clock the ten-pounder on the orposite bank was brought across to the mill. It had, unfortunately, caused the death of one of the workers, one of the pellets striking and killing. Shae Wain, an Englishman who had begin but twelve months in the country and employed as a laborer in the mill. He was shot through the neck and instantly killed. When this piece had been mounted in position additional impulse was given to the fight, and as rast as the cannons were loaded the barge was bombarded with every variety of missile that would other the 25-inch markets. Sides shockened. The Pinkertoning on both diet shockened. The Pinkertoning on both diet shockened. The Pinkertoning on both diet water's edge and set fire to in the horeit would burn the boats. This was unsuccessive, but the old pump-house was lived from the barges grow less the determination of the ment to obtain a complete victory increased. Since bullets would not disconflit the enemy other means were resorted to. A tank of oil was run down to the water's edge and set fire to in the horeit would burn the boats. This was unsuccessive, but the old pump-house was lived from the barges give less the barges she slowed up with the intention of running in to them. A rapid discharge of musketry from the men, supplemented by the practice of adozen markesmen from the opposite-bank made the Bill; came down stream from Braddock. As she marred the barges she skeamer passed the city farm a man on the Baltimore & Ohlo side of the river took a pot-shot at the steersman and he dropped where he stood, it could not be accertained how much he was injured. The prinkertons had evidently had enough of it, but the millime had not. They wanted the combat, and the boats stripped of everything portable.

The Pinkertons were very much here decombat, and their warring had become

light now being about ended, the entire river front was lit up, while 2,000 throats shouted: "Hurrah for Homestead." While the boats were burning a small army of women visited the shore and claim-ed as their share of the trophies of victory all the bed clothing, cans, kettles and other tin ware in sight.

aft the bed clothing, cans, kettles and other tinware in sight.

The Pinkerton men were later escorted to Pittsburg, and then sent out of the city to their respective homes.

At this writing all is quiet at Homestead. The saloons are closed, and the striking workmen are guarding the company's property, and keeping the peace. The strikers, however, refuse to allow any person to enter the company's property, and declare that none but Homestead workers will be permitted to work in the mills. In what manner the plant will be turned over to the company is not yet determined. Pending such action both sides are awaiting developments.

THE COMPANYS SIDE.

A Statement From the Carnegle Com pany in Regard to the Trouble

pany in Regard to the Trouble.

The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, issued the following statement:
"Our Homestead steel works were, on July 1, taken possession of by a mob, which was immediately thereafter organized by the local representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and all our mechanics, mill men, and even foremen and superintendents of departments were forcibly denied admission thereto. We were also notified by a self-styled advisory committee that no fires would be permitted at the works, lest the men become excited to further unlawful acts. This continued until yesterday, when we called upon the sheriff of Allegheny county for protection and assistance in regaining possession of our property.

and assistance in regaining possession of our property.

The sheriff went to Homestead, and on his return sent deputies to the works, and posted a proclamation ordering the men to disperse. His deputies were routed and his proclamation torn down. The sheriff then, through his chief denuty, attempted to take 300 of our watchmen, who were sent to the works by boat last night. These men were met more than a mile below the works by an armed mob of Amalgamated men, who followed along the river bank and fired rifles and revolvers at the boats. This shooting was continuous for twenty-five minutes before one shot was returned from the boats, which was not until the boats were tied up at our landing.

On the arrival of the hosts the mob tore down a large portion of the fence about the

"On the arrival of the bosts the mob tore down a large pertion of the fence about the works, and filled the bluff above the landing, keeping up a confinuous fire, and wounding three of our watchmen. Then, and not until then, was the fire returned, resulting, we are mivised, in some loss of life. The mob was so large as to prevent the landing of the guards, who are at this time on the boats, awaiting orders from the authorities. We are not taking any active part in the matter at present, as we cannot interfere with the sheriff in the discharge of his duty, and are now awaiting his further action."

NO MORE PINKERTONS.

The Carnegie Co. Say They Will Send No More to Homestead. The Sheriff Visits the Seat of War and Fails to Secure Deputies. The Pinkertons Were Under Orders of the Sheriff. Another Statement by the Company.

Under Orders of the Sheriff. Another Statement by the Company.

Privaturally, Pa., July H.—During an interview with secretary Loveloy of the Carnegie Co., he said: "We do not expect to bring any more Pinkertons here. I will repeat the statement of the company, that there was an understanding with the Sheriff that those 360 men on the barges were to have been sworn in as depaties, when it became necessary. The 369 were under the general direction of Captain Hein. The Chicago contingent was commanded by Captain Kline. Had these two officers not been shot down by the strikers at the first fire, the day might have ended differently at Homestead.

"We acted entirely within the law and propriety in taking these watchmen to Homestead. It was our desire to avert bloodshed. For that reason we took the men up quietly in the night. We expected to put the men in the plant without any disturbance. Those murders of the watchmen were committed on our own ground. The barges had been tied up. When they touched the landing Captain Rodgers himself jumped on shore, with a rope, and moored the craft. Within ten feet of him stood a striker emptying a revolver at the plucky fiverman. Captain Rodgers escaped unhurt. None of the men who took part in that shooting will ever work in the Homestead miles again. We belive that about about two-thirds of the men had no hand in the shooting and these will likely be given their old positions, under the conditions which the firm thinks proper. At present we want our works. That is the great consideration now.

Sheriff McCleary was asked what truth there was in the statement that the Pinkertons had been sworn in as deputies and were under charge of Deputy Sheriff Gray when they left Pittsburg for Homestead. He answered emphatically that the story was assolutely without foundation. "Of course." he said, "I knew that the Pinkerton men were coming, and I was notified of their arrival. Then Mr. Gray was sent down to join the party and had not the slightest intention of the Sheriff in maintailing the

sheriffs, and had not the slightest intention of doing so."

On Friday, Sheriff McCleary visited Homestead to scan the situation of affairs and if possil le appoint deputies there to toprotect the company's interest. His visit was without result, and on his return to Pittsburg he made the following statement: "I went to Homestead to swear in some of the citizens of the town as deputies. They were selected on account of their being well-known to the people of Homestead as responsible and respected citizens who could have no desire except to keep the peace and maintain the law. Of the 17 whom I sent for i were out of town, 3 could not be found, 4 refused to come to see me and 6 came and absolutely refused to serve."

CONFIDENCE IN HIS MANAGERS Mr. Carnegie Says Their Actions Have His Full Approval and Sanction. Andrew Carnegie was interviewed his hunting cottage in the Scottish Highlands

hunting cottage in the Scottish Highlands. The report of the interview follows:
When Mr. Carnegie entered the room, your correspondent asked him if he cared to say anything in regard to the troubles at his mill, and Mr. Carnegie in a contemptous manner replied: "I have nothing whatever to say. I have given up all active control of the business and I do not care to interfere in any way with the present management conduct of this affair." "But do you still exercise a supervision of

conduct of this affair."

"But do you still exercise a supervision of the affairs of the company." was asked.

"I have nothing whatever to say on that point. The business management is in the hands of those who are fully competent to deal with every question that may arise."

arise."
"Have you heard from Homestead since

"Have you heard from Homestead since the riot occurred?"

"I have received several cables, and among them several asking my interference with the parties in control."

"But you must have some opinion in the matter that you are willing to express?"

"No, sir, I am not willing to express any opinion. The men have chosen their course and I am powerless to change it. The handling of the case on the part of the company has my full approval and sanction. Further than this I have no disposition to say anything."

thing."

When Mr. Carnegie had thus delivered himself he turned abruptly and left the room.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS

ORDERED TO HOMESTEAD . TO

Preserve the Peace. The Whole Division is Directed to Move. It is Com-posed of 8,500 Men.

Hannissung, Pa., July 11 .- Governor Patson at 10 o'clock Saturday ordered the entire National Guard to move to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny county in pre-serving peace at Homestead. The following orrespondencehas been made public :

Correspondencelns been made public;

To Romar Parvison, Governor, Pa. July 16, 1892.

To Romar Parvison, Governor, Hamsserno, Pa. The situation at Homestead has not improved. While all 4s quiet there, the strikers are in control and openly express to me and the public their determination that the wears shall not be operated unless to themselves. After making all effects in my power, thave failed to secure a posser respectable enough in numbers to accomplish anything, and I am aftiside that no power related by civil authorities and all any fund to thanker the condition of affairs and all any fund to the power related by civil authorities and the anything to thanker the condition of affairs and the anything to thanker the condition of affairs and any fund to the power power to be a fair to the condition of affairs and the anything to thanker the condition of affairs and the anything to the power than the second the condition of affairs and anything to the power than the second relations. It is not to the power than the second relations, and consequent loss of life. Only a large military force will enable me to control matters. I believe it such force it sent the disorderly clottent will be over a wed and order will be restored. I, therefore, call upon you for assistance.

WILLIAM R. MCCLEARY, Sheriff, Gronge R. Browner, Majon General. Comnances

WILLISH R. MCCLEARY, SHETH,
GRODGE R. SHOWDER, MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDES
N. d. P.
Put the division under arms and move at once,
with armumition, to the support of the Sheriff of
Alleghony county at Homostead, Maintain the
peace, protect all persons to their rights under the
constitution and laws of the State. Communicate
with nec.

Homers E. Pattisos, Governor.

Haumanners, July 20, 182.

Willian H. McCleary, Sheriff.
Have ordered Major General George B. Snowden, with the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to your support at once. Put yourself in communication with him. Communicate with me further particulars.

ROBERT E. PATTEON, Governor,

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

INFORTANT CONTERENCES.

Adjutant General W. W. Greenland returned from Pittsburg Saturday morning, and shortly afterward Major General Snowden came up from Philadelphia. The two were in conference with Governor Pattison at frequent intervals throughout the day and evening. General Greenland gave the Governor a very full report of the inquiries he had made at Pittsburg, and expressed the opinion that the proper course to pursue was to order out the troops. It was plans, he said, that Sheriff McCleary could not hope to secure order with deputy sheriffs, as the situation had so changed at Homestead since the introduction of the Pinkertons that the usual course of procedure in such cases would not avail.

The party went over the history of the Pittsburg riots of 15 years ago and read over carefully the Supreme Coart reports covering the suits for damage which followed. The opinion was that the Governor's duty was clear in the matter save one point. Up to Saturday no formal demand had been made by Sheriff McCleary for troops. It was held by the Governor that it would not be proper for him to do anything until this demand had been made. This had been intimated to the Sheriff before, and he was also advised of it by telegraph to-day. The result was that about 8 o'clock Saturday evening Sheriff McCleary sent the telegram printed above. Even then the Governor felt reluctant to take the step which to him appeared necessary.

Messengers were dispatched for the Adjutant General and the Major General and another consultation was had. The first in-

peared necessary.

Messengers were dispatched for the Adjutant General and the Major General and another consultation was had. The first intimation of the Governor's intention came at 9 o'clock, when he sent word to the newspaper men that he wanted to see them at 10 o'clock. At that hour the correspondents repaired to the Executive mansion. The Governor met them at the foot of the stairs. He looked worried and nervous, but lost no time.

"Boys," he began, "we have ordered the division to move at once, the telegrams and orders may be tast at the Executive office. That is all I can say to night."

DEDERS TO THE BRIGADES.

Immediately after receiving the general order from the Governor. Major General snowden, accompanied by Quartermaster O. E. McClellan, repaired to the room of Frivate Secretary H. D. Tate and began issuing orders to brigade commanders. To General Robert P. Dechert he sent the following:

Owing:
In compilance with orders from the Communitor, in Chief, you will concentrate your brizade in entire at Mr. Uretin by Munday afternoon, battery larvest. There awall, further orders, Take with you tires days crations, and all the amountion in band. They from mounted, will move in first train available on the councyl came railroad, By command of Google ht. Showlen,

Assents Adjunct Adjunct (energy).

To General J. P. S. Gobin, of the Third Brigade, General Snowden sent an order directing him to concentrate his command at Lewistown, moving west.

General Snowden declined to give the entire order issued to the Second Brigade, but General Wiley is instructed to arrange for the safe and successful moving of his command. Where the brigade is to be concentrated, the Major General refused to indicate. He said it was desirable to maintain secrecy, especially with regard to that brigade.

A REPLY TO MR. FRICK.

Workmen Issue a Statement The Denying His Allegations.

Denying His Allegations.

Last Saturday evening the locked-out iron and steel workers of the Homestead (Pa.) mill issued a statement in reply to the one made by H. C. Frick concerning the points in dispute between the company and the men. They say they do not want to dictate what wages they shall receive, but they see no reason why they should not engage in a controversy with their employers over the question of wages.

They are prepared to meet the representatives of the company and discuss the scale with them. It is also held by them that the, satisfaction pointed to by Mr. Frick as existing in the non-union Braddock and Duquesne mills is forced, and not voluntary. While all the propositions in dispute do not affect the men, they claim that few of the workmen escape without being affected to

workmen escape without being affected to

Press Representatives Badged

The locked-out men at Homestead, Pa., decided to put an end to vexatious mistakes, and at the same time to protect themselves against spies, under the guise of newspaper reporters. There are about 80 correspondents in Homestead, and several have been substantial to the correspondents are substantial to the correspondents. jected to very severe examinations, under the impression that they were agents of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in dis-

To avoid this badges were distributed tast evening to all bona fide reporters, which all the locked-out men are ordered to respect. These badges cossist of white satin ribbons, on which are written: "Official Press Badge, Homestead," hen the number, and under it the seal of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Action of the Trade Assembly.

Action of the Trade Assembly.

The Trades Assembly of Western Pennsylvania, at its meeting Saturday night, at Pittsburg, denounced in the strongest possible terms the importation of the Pinkerton men who were sent to Homestead. In the words of the preamble, "by the orders of the Carnegie Steel company through their heartless agent, H. C. Frick." The resolutions were quite lengthy, and expressed indignation throughout at the recent action of the Carnegie company toward the iron-workers at Homestead.

THE EXPRESS THIEF DISGORGES.

Return of United States Company's Money Deposited in Pittsburg.

Edwin J. Ryan, the youth who robbed the U. S. Express Co. of \$45,000 at Washington. D. C. two weeks ago, turned over \$41,380, which was in a vault of the Safe Deposit Company, of Pittsburg; Pa., to Detective John Byrne, of Buffalo. Ryan was return-ed to Washington for trial

WHAT CAUSED THE STRIKE,

The Workmen Wanted the Sliding Scale Fixed Three Years Ago Renewed.

The Workmen Wanted the Sidding Scale
Fixed Three Years Ago Renewed.

The trouble now existing at Homestead,
Pa., is not the first of the kind. There was
a strike at the Homestead works three years
ago which was also very exciting for several
days. At the time Carnegie attempted toput 100 deputies in charge of the mill to protect non-union men. The deputies were met
at the depot by men, women and children,
whodrove them out of town. Similar methods were used at the time, but there was noloss of life. After several weeks a settlement was effected and a three-year sliding
scale arranged. This scale expired on last
Thursday, June 30. It was the pet scheme
of Andrew Carnegie to introduce a sliding
scale. The scale agreed upon was readjusted at the expiration of every three months.
The scale was based on the price of steel billets, which were taken as a fair indicator of
the state of the market. When steel billets, which were taken as a fair indicator of
the state of the market. When steel billets, which were taken as a fair indicator of
the state of the market. When steel billets, which were taken as a fair indicator of
the state of the workmen were to share the
workmen. When steel billets were falling
in price, the workmen were to share the decreased profits of the company. But while
there was no limit fixed as far as the advance
of steel billets, and the consequent advance
o

*25 a ton.

This scale was advantageous to the workmen. The past three years demonstrated this, as for a long period of the latter part of the three years steel billets averaged much less than \$25 a ton. For the past 15 months the price of steel billets has been fluctuating between \$22.50 and \$23.50. During this time, however, the firm has paid the Homestead workers at the rate of \$25. During the first part of the three years billets were considerably above \$25 and wages were high.

During the first part of the three years billets were considerably above \$25 and wages were high.

In the main, the workers damanded that the old scale be reaffirmed. They also asked for some changes in the pay of the armorpiate workers. In this direction an increase was demanded. Some trouble ensued over this last Jansary, and for some time there was danger of a strike. The trouble was averted then, but not lost sight of. When the firm presented its scale this year, a reduction of the minimum basis from \$25 to \$23 was demanded. The Carnegle steel company also stated that they would hold conferences until June 24, but not after that date. Probably a dozen conferences were hald with the Homestead men, who are organized aseight fedges of the Amalgamated adoctation of iron and steel workers. Both sides maintained their respective positions without deviation. It was a question of \$2 a ton, and as the prospects, it was contended, are for no betterment in the steel market for the next six months, it was a very practical question for both sides.

The final rupture came and the Carnegle steel company refused to confer any more. This declaration was made publicly, and in the same way the company, on last Saturday, declared that the Amalgamated association was not to be recognized henceforths at Homestead by the company. It was further declared that the mill would be an open mill, where all men could work regardless of their affiliation to or separation from any labor organization. Each man who works in the mill hereafter, the company says, must sign an individual contract. The company will deal with its employees as individuals only, they say. This is the substance of the information, given from day to day according to the developments in the skilled workmen would be directly affected by the workmen would be directly affected by the workmen would be directly affected by the

while only some hundreds of skilled workmen would be directly affected by the cut demanded by the company, the men are making common cause, believing that if a hole is once made in their organization, the danger of its sinking will be greatly increased.

Early last week it was given out that Early last week it was given out that about 100 millworkers—mechanics and others had signed the company's scale, through foremen who acted as their representatives. The Amalgamated leaders at Homestead said the signing was a farce. The company still claims that these 700 men are under contract to it, but have been forced to break their contracts, having been intimidated by threats of volence. threats of violence.

THE CITY DESTROYED.

A Fire at St. John's, New Foundland, Burns \$25.000,000 Worth of Prop-erty and Causes the Loss of

Some Lives.

St. Jones, N. F., July 11.—It is now estimated that the great fire which has been raging here since Friday afternoon has created a loss of property aggregating \$25,000,000, and has rendered 10,000 persons homeless. The ruins are still burning and the town is impassable. The Government has taken measures to house the destitute in such few buildings as remain.

The forest fires still rage. The Catholic Chapel at Kilbride suburb was burnt yesterday together with many farms. The men who have been lighting the fire since yesterday morning are cutting fire breaks through the forest.

It is known that one man and six children have perished, but it is thought that when the terrible excitement subsides it will be found that the loss of live is much greater. Some Lives.

will be found that the loss of live is much greater.

The fire started Friday afternoon ons Long's Hill where most of the houses were old wooden ones, and they caught fire and burned with great rapidity. Large burning brands were caught up by the wind and carried to the roofs of other structures, which were soon burning furiously. Buildings situated some distance from the burning structures caught fire from the burning embers and were destroyed without a hand being raised to save them. The firemen and the populace were completely paralyzed, and the populace were completely paralyzed, and the fire did its work of destruction without, stay. Men, women and children ran about in terror, and thieves, taking advantage of the contusion, entered houses that had been deserted by their occupants and stole what-ever they could lay their hands on.

CONFIDENCE IN HIS MANAGERS... Mr. Carnegie Says Their Actions Have His Full Approval and Sanction.

His Full Approval and Sanction.

Andrew Carnegle was interviewed his hunting cottage in the Scottish Highlands. The report of the interview follows:

When Mr. Carnegle entered the room, your correspondent asked him if he cared to say anything in regard to the troubles at his mill, and Mr. Carnegle in a contemptuous manner replied: "I have nothing whatever to say. I have riven up all active control of the business and I do not care to interfere in any way with the present management conduct of this affair."

"But do you still exercise a supervision of the affairs of the company," was asked.

"I have nothing whatever to say on that point. The business management is in the hands of those who are fully competent to deal with every question that may arise."

the deal with every question that may arise."

"Have you heard from Homestead sincethe riot occurred?"

"I have received saveral cables, and among them several asking my interference
with the parties in control."

"But you must have some opinion in the
matter that you are willing to express?"

"No, sir I am not willing to express any
opinion. The men have chosen their course
and I am powerless to change it. The handing of the case on the part of the company
has my full approval and sauction. Further
than this I have no disposition to say anything."

thing."
When Mr. Carnegle had thus delivered himself he turned abruptly and left the

A Mother and Three Children Perish.

At New York a lamp exploded in No. 67,

East 118th street and set the house on fire. The smoke increased so fast that Mrs. Anna. Broderick and three children were suffocated before help could reach them. The